Ultra-Marine

With Aluminum Trimmings

This is the new color of our store front.

Whether you admire it or not, does not interest us,

We are pleased that you no-

ticed it.

That is what it is there for. Do you realize that another

year has rolled around, and that Christmas is almost here again?

We are going to do all we can to make it pleasant for you.

You may feel poor, from the fact that your income has been somewhat reduced, owing to the non-receipt of your sugar dividends

usual holiday gifts, and perhaps a few more, than you did last year. No doubt you will be more

However, you will make your

judicious in your selections, but your friends and yourself will enjoy Christmas just as much as over.

Our stock of goods is arriving daily, and the assortment will be better than ever.

We are making some changes in the arrangement of our store, which will interest you, and the many novel articles that will be displayed, will surprise you,

We will announce, in a few days, when we will be ready for your inspection, and ask you to keep watch of our announcements here.

W.W. Dimond & Co.

.... Dealers in CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, 53-55-57 King St.

KOMEL

Made from the pure juice of the Grape Fruit.

Carbonated only by the

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

LIMITED.

601 Fort St.

Island Orders Solicited.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into ground, effect on and after December 1 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of signers will profit materially by straightthe company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu,

C. L. WIGHT,

6012

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, John D. Paris, administrator of the estate of Lukia Kuaimoku, deceased, late of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims against the said estate, duly authenticated with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him, either at his place of residence at Kealakekus, South Kona, Island and Territory aforesaid, or at the office of Andrews, Peters & Andrade, attorneys for said adminis-Andrade, attorneys for said administrator, Stangenwald building, Honolu-

That if such claims be not presented within six (6) months from the first publication of this notice, or within six publication of this notice, or within six (5) months from the day they fall due, they shall be forever barred.

Dated at Honolulu, October 25, 1981,

J. D. PARIS,

Administrator of the Estate of Lukia Kuaimoku, Deceased.

Oct. 25; Nov. 1, 8, 11, 22,

PLANTERS MEETING

The Closing Session is Taken Up With Reading of Reports.

(Continued from last lime)

If is the writer's lam, however, that a machine other than the derrick system, of a much prester jater saving efficiency for the more level fields, will be devised. We found one advantage of loadtween the rows of came evenly piled by the cutters: this was in the nature of the work, being so light that we em-ployed all classes of labor, including women, and being done under day wage we were enabled to do clean work, which was not the case when the work was done under the contract system, for the stringent conditions of labor would not permit of it. We were not satisfied with our derrick, the guying of same when on steep palls sometimes giving trouble and delaying work when moving about, We have ordered from Fowler & Co., Leeds, London, a portable crane which can be put on a wagon or cane-car, be ing a goose-neck arrangement, total weight including car or wagon 2,000 to 4,000 lbs. The frame is of fron, with extension bars running out from the sides acting as out-riggers and setting or blocks. The Jib swings a complete cirthe requisite height giving plenty of clearance. It has a cast from weight which moves on the tail-bars of the goose-neck shaped crane to counterbalthe combined 355 and crane, thus requiring no guy-lines. The crane is also fitted with automatic friction crab, self-acting brake and all up-to-date neces-sary hoisting and lowering devices. The portable nature of this will permit of it being moved about without unnecessary preparation conditions, therefore, that have ex-

the conditions, therefore, that have existed for the past two years have brought about a desire for improvement in the methods of handling and loading of cane, and to 50 per cent of the plantations on these Islands this has been emphasized during the past season. No cane planter can afford to neglect any source of information or ideas that will throw new light or will send to improve the methods of handling and loading of cane. The rewards and bonuses offer-ed by the Association has induced many ersons to devise, build and give much time and attention to various cane-land-ing machines. Some of the apparatus of which models have been made do not in any way cover the requirements. Many of the machines are repetitions of old established methods, and but few ideas have come forward of any value. Some two years past came harvesting ma-chines, combined cutting and loading ap-paratus, were talked of and written of, but today it is practically conceded that no apparatus of this nature can be de-vised to fulfill the requirements, and the whole center of discussion and thought whole center of descussion and thought has been toward the devising of cane-loading machines. Those machines that have come to the writer's notice bave been in the nature of derricks, or cane-carrier apparatus, and in fact all of the machines that have been devised, either on paper or in model, are of this nature. All of the machines require that the cane be lifted by the laborer and placed either on carriers or in baskets, tables or containers, which are lowered and elevated. No machine has yet been devised or mod-elled which avoids the handling of care by hand labor. In nearly every instance the apparatus that have been constructed up to the present time are of too heavy and massive a nature.

Most all of the loading apparatus and machines, of which there are now many models and drawings, have steam and gasoline power attachments, which are erious objections to the devices, be sau-e of the increased liability of fire in came fields. Nearly all designers of buding machines seem to lose sight of the practical side in the complete labor saving parties of the question. The whole sim with them seems to have been in every case to devise a machine that would elevate and drop the cane into a wagon trear. Little or no thought or study has Phone Main 71 from the ground without the assistance of manual labor. Nearly all the maling and loading of case will be limited to conditions that are not always obtation presents the complete conditions for the successful working of machines that have yet come to our notice. The principle to be worked for is to avoid the handling of the cane by manual la-bor. If the cane is to be handled, bundled and picked up from the ground, more especially from the steeper and mora hilly lands, the system of sleds for con-veying to the cars on portable tracks or wire cable and the crane for elevating annot be surpassed. The ideal machine s one that will pick the care from the

number of models for the handling of came that have been shown to the writer are most worthy of consideration, and I believe that the inventors and deforward criticism, and suggestions will necessarily come that will help along the cause, so that I have invited the exhibi-

tion of drawings and models.
Respectfully submitted,
JAMES A. LOW, Chairman Committee H. & T. GEO. R. EWART, Member JOHN T. MOIR,

Mr. James A. Low, Chairman of Com-mittee on Handling and Transportation

Dear Sir;-I forward the following:

HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION OF CANE. This is comparatively an old subject has been evolved in many brains by intelligent, practical men in these Islands over 20 years, and many scores of years in other parts of the world. Improvements have been made from time to time and new methods suggested and tried. Some adopted, some rejected. Not being posted in many detail methods of hand ing cane on many plantations the past lew years, we can only refer to our own method of handling cane, and how we have seen others do it. Carts, flumes, railroads and the wire trolley system are our present methods of cane transporta-tion on these Islands. All of these methods have been well tested by actual use except the wire trolley system. This is the newest method of transporting cane President Rooseveit will visit the Pacific Coast next summer, according to the announcement of President Wheeler of California University. Wheeler of California University. Whether he will continue on to Hawaii is not stated in the dispatches.

The newest method of transporting cane they are more rapidly loaded than twelve men formerly did it, and they under control, act as foster parents to any young seedlings appearing under the dispatches.

It has been longest used on Kukalau Plantation than upon any other; in fact to the cable. It took now too many men. It was first used there for transporting to the newest method of transporting cane twelve men formerly did it, and they under control, act as foster parents to any young seedlings appearing under the dispatches.

The newest method of transporting cane twelve men formerly did it, and they under control, act as foster parents to any young seedlings appearing under the destruction of our forests. The first was changing the cane from the wagon and population than upon any other; in fact to the cable. It took now too many men. So we constructed a contrivance to hoist to replace maturing and decayed montarches are flumes. We got along fairly well define themselves. Of the next point requiring improvement to the eath twelve men formerly did it, and they under control, act as foster parents to any young seedlings appearing under the liter nursing shade; thus preventing the sugar planters themselves. Of the next point requiring improvement to the eath twelve men formerly did it, and they under control, act as foster parents to any young seedlings appearing under the destruction of our forests. The first was changing the cane from the wagon and preventing themselves to replace maturing and decayed montarches to rep

while we were raising came near the mill, but when we extended our cultivation into distant fields beyond the gulches we ementaried has and hard work, particutarly so in rainy times. There was still beyond several hundred acres of good cane land so far away it would not pay to cultivate if the cane had to be transorted to the mill by mule and horse ported to the mill by mule and norse last evening for their homes on the left can be an and boats which delayed their sailing and boats which delayed their sailing trunsportation. Finally we heard that coal, ore, wood and other things were being transported by a wire cable system over a rough country where no other knows contrivance would or could work. transportation. Finally we heard that over a rough country where no other known contrivance would or could work to we decided to try 1,000 feet of cable Our ignorance made bungling work of it at the start, but we thought ourselves quite successful in its trial. Some practical men came to see it work, and en-couragingly declared: "If it worked 1,000 feet it would work 10,000 or any dis-tance." We believing the same, ordered for our next crop cables of sufficient length to land our most distant cane at the works without further handling. gradually learned how to use it, and are now able to transport on the wire our cane grown above the works. We were much encouraged when we were able to send down from our most distant field ten clarifiers per day. Now double that amount is our smallest day's work, and on our most favorable lines four clariflers per hour is not unusual to be transported by one cable.

Comparisons as to the efficiency and heapness of the different methods of ane transportation is hardly worth naming, as all plantations differ in the lay works. A deficiency of water and other causes forces some plantations to adopt one method and others another method. Some plantations combine two of the above methods to good advantage. Where a railroad runs along the lower part of the plantation to the works, cane from all parts of the plantation can be ped into the cars from a wire cable, from a flume if water is available. This is all that it seems prudent to say at this time upon cane transportation.

CANE HANDLING.

"Cane handling," I presume, is intendd to include all labor required to move the cane after it is cut to, and place it in, cars, wagons, flumes and upon the wire cable? which convey it to the

This is done altogether by man or horse power. We have had some experience loading care upon cars, wagons, flumes and the wire cable. We have heard complaints made about the sard and couly work, loading cane on cars, wagons, wire cables, and packing came to flumes. At ur last year's meeting considerable was said about the hard work complained of n beading cane cars, almost impossible to have it done save by contract. Not saving any hard work complained of in ording cane cars on our Island, we maid arge plantations where irrigation was osed, more rapid work was required and a different method had been adopted han any we were acquainted with, knew nothing to the contrary until we received a picture showing how they load ugar cane on cars in these Islands the picture shows truly, the cane is loaded upon cars by being packed on the shoulders of men, who walk up a plank and drop it on the car. This is indeed hard work. The man weighing 150 He-taking up a 50-th bundle of cane, in reality he takes up 200 lbs, including bis own weight, drops 50 lbs, on the car and returns with 150. If this is kept up all day he possibly loads ten tons of cane, and in so doing he has taken up forty tons of matter, left the ten tons of cane, and returned thirty tons to the starting point, and travelled while doing it from five miles to lifteen, depending upon how that far the cane is from the car. This may dense

yet. We londed the cane upon so the team the field where it was, drove the team to by the side of the car and hoisted the by the side of the car by a horse, 800 lbs, or We loaded the cane upon sleds in the atmosphere, sufficient protection and plantation roads mark the care and field where it was, drove the team from any fire. horse did the packing from the field and the lifting at the car. The expense for loading one ton of cane was near 10 cents, with no hard work for man or beast. When we commenced experiment with no hard work for man or men in 160-lb, bundles. This was slow, costly and hard work. As our knowicano was required, so we added the sled One sled, two horses and driver would take us much cane to the wire at ontime as fourteen men. This eliminated all hard work save to lift the bundles into the sleds. Even that was not oneras the hundles were yet light.

deds heavy to hand, we tried a low-sheeled wagon. This proved a big im-provement, as it doubled the efficiency of the team and its driver, so we drop-ped the sleds, using only the wagon; After deciding just what kind of a wag on was best for the purpose, we ordered six from San Francisco. They are now and up to requirements. As the hard work of cane packing was now over, we increased the weight of the bundles gradually to 125, 150, 200 and 250 ibs. The advantage of sending down large bundles is, there is not so many trolleys to pack back, and a 200-lb bunde is no more likely to meet with an ac-cident on its way down than a 190-ib, bundle. When we adopted the 250-lb, oundle we ran against a snag, as the to lift upon the wagon. Objections were honestly made by the workmen against the weight, and some of the laborers threatened to leave rather than continu brought to a sudden stop, so far as in-creasing the weight of bundles were conerned, and the prospect of being forced ack to the 200-lb, bundle produced in us erious thought. This forced the invenon of a travelling crane for lifting the bundles onto the wagon. It is pushed about the field by two horses and guided y one man to any point the wagon stops for a load. Six men and two horses now load the wagons with any weight of bundle up to 350 lbs. This has eliminated all heavy lifting loading the wagons, and

displaced four men. This improvement are owned by government, and I may has proved very satisfactory, requiring any with the exception of those set apart less labor and doing more rapid work. This treidey system is more easily change and in most cases under a long lease of from one field to another than flumes for a very reminal rental. To the heads

(From Wednesday's daily.)

of the afternoon session also was behind closed doors, but before adjourning the meeting was thrown open to the public. Several reports were read from the committees appointed for that pur-These were upon machinery.

ation, were passed as follows: Whereas, it has pleased Aimighty God to call from our midst Mr. Hugh Morrison, late manager of the Hawalian Sugar Company, on the Island of Kauni, a valuable and esteemed members of the Cryptomeria Japonica) and

Hugh Morrison, a member of the Asso-

ber of this association, be it Resolved, that the members of this association deeply deplore the death of Mr. Morrison, and keenly feel his ss, and desire to extend to his widow their heartfelt sympathy and condo-lence, and be it further

Resolved, that an engrossed copy of this resolution be prepared and signed by the proper officers of the association and forwarded to Mrs. Morrison.

The report on forestry was presented by Mr. Forbes. It reads:

Kukuthacle, Hamakua, Hawaii, November 1, 1901. Hawalian Sugar Planters' Association.

group. Since the latter end of April this year, ome of the Islands have suffered from I may say an unprecedented drought; what yet remains of Acacia Kos, San-while the districts of Hamakua and Ko-hala, in Hawaii, with which I am most seed or seedlings of exotic trees, the hold, in Hawaii, with which I am most seed or seedlings of exotic trees, the closely in touch, have probably been vietins to a greater extent than any other, all reproduction to progress rapidly, the The result is that to date approximately result is not far to look for from a govsome thirty thousand acres of healthy crament view. Arable lands will have and partly denuded forest, as well as a higher taxable value, while the tiller other crops, have been fire swept. All will be better able to pay such taxes though both brains and money were extracted in labor to suppress the fire, all shelter from parching winds and washing efforts proved futile; the best that could of lands when an exceptional rainstorm be done was to confine its ravages with fails on the higher elevations, or in be done was to confine its ravages with fails on the higher elevations, or in in certain limits, and await the long exshort, not so entirely at the mercy of the pected rains which finally subdued the elements as they would be if the country flames. From time to time we have no continues to become a treeless waste. It fixed through the press views of both is especially worthy of notice the Interclose and casual observers on this forest est being taken in forests by some of the question, which, to say the least, are island sugar planters, notably that on conflicting. One says, "man has done Maul, by Mr. Baldwin, who has planted more to reduce the forest area, through out, and still continues to do so, many careless or willful fire raising, than any thousand young trees on the higher lands of the agency at work." Another claims adjoining his plantations, as well as the "that cattle or stock are a means of protection, by their treading down any un-nature have its way upmolested by cattle That cattle or stock are a means of pro- fencing of large areas, in order to let lection, by their treading down any un-nature have its way unmolested by cattle dergrowth of ferns, vines, or grass which or any other stock so detrimental to might offer an attraction for fire, during young seedlings. In the Hamakua distince periodical droughts to which we trict of Hawaii the Pacific Sugar Mill are subject." While a third writes: "If have for many years taken an active inforests were in their entirety protected terest in forest protection, and when opfrom the ravages of cattle, fire could not portunity offered have from time to time for supplicate hold to destroy any great turning offered have from time to time get sufficient hold to destroy any great purchased large tracts of land for the extent of forest." With the views of the sole purpose of raising or increasing the latter I coincide. Not, however, as the area of forest in the neighborhood of its bulk of our Hamakuan forest stands to-cane lands and water sources. Again we day, but if it were, or brought to be, in have in Kohala an example of what can that condition. that condition of sixty years ago, a be done in tree growing by visiting the dense growth of vegetation from the low- estate of Dr. Wight. There the ironwoods truly be reckoned hard work.

We pursued a different method of loading cars with cane eighteen years ago, and presume it is used to a slight extent ed, through its ameliorating influence on with trees, hedgerows along the main

from any fire. | interest of On the ferest lands lying between the for trees, apparently growing on soil of the fastern Ha. I doubt not that in conjunction with our making slones, demonstrates the impos- local forest department and its experimakuan slopes, demonstrates the impos-sibility of fire ever being its ruin. In once here of climatic and other condiof some passerby. For several days this belp in view, let us hope the day is are burned briskly, confining itself, how- when forest will be considered of more ever to the coast line, where there was value than it now is, and that the fora sufficiency of dry grass and timber to est-fire raiser may, like other pests, have offer it inducement; so soon as it reached an enemy on his trail feathered in kakt. the timber line proper, conditions changed, the surface is moist and vegetation succulent, offering no foothold for fire. Those familiar with the district no doub in such a place, abounding with water springs and streams. To such I can but similar conditions existed all along Hamakua coast from Walph to Okala, where the numerous gulches, now dry, indicate that they were not always thus, made by periodical freshets carrying superfluous water while the rains fell, bu; have at a distant date flowed more or less all year round. This changed condition of affairs I can only account for by the continued grazing of cattle nal destruction of forest on all of the gher elevations which formed the wa-

This denuding of forest by cattle or stale subject, and in our limited sphere much written of question. The ranch-is ever glad for the protection of his flocks, to grasp the idea that bugs, beetles, ants or some other insects are may be that like his stock the forest needs renewing by introduction of new blood; to a certain extent this may be To satisfy himself, however, that stock are the chief cause of forest deolds loose in a patch of young forest just knee high, and watch the result. It is not so much the damage done to older trees by cattle that exhausts our forests, but the killing out of seedlings by croping or treading them down, besides general killing out of tree and other ferns, which by keeping the Hilo grass under control, act as foster parents to

of rom one field to another than flames or railroads. It works equally well in wet or dry weather, with water or without A reagn country only requires sufficient grade to work the system effects planting included in those land grants. In the country of the system effects planting included in those land grants. And if those surcements are strictly encountry over it.

Our Mr. Albert Horner, who has been pair of the forest which otherwise would disappear, while they also have done system. Is getting up a pamphlet from much to improve the beauty of the hill which more information about it may slopes adjoining Honoluin, in addition to be gathered than is here stated.

JNO. M. HORNER. ply. It seems, however, a case of "Paul planting and Apollos watering, while the Federal authorities come along and pluck it out," on seeing the late depredations If Hawatian Planters' Association committed on the ligher slopes of Tantains. This sphere of usefulness has been limited to a small area, and we look for the time when our forest department will be able to extend its work over the group, setting aside reservations for forcest culture, introducing to these sults will eventually prove to those interested a paying investment.

Looking to the high rate of lumber im-

ported to these Islands, it seems time that land owners realize the necessity of being beyond the present control of manipulators in this branch of Island trade. Trees can be grown on the islforestry, diseases of cane, experiment trade. Trees can be grown on the islatation, and these were freely discussed. H. P. Baldwin led in a discussion on fertilizers. A vote of thanks to President Schaefer was passed, and ironwood (of sorts Causimia), enealty-tus and wattles in variety have proved to an authority and wattles in variety have proved. esolutions upon the death of the late tos and wattles in variety have grown is demonstrated; trees of sixteen years growth measuring at twenty feet from the base fourteen to sixteen inches in facture. Again, of later introduction, we have the (Coppomeria Japonica) and (Cuprossus Macrocarpa) confers, which of this from every indication are likely to prove death a success, and may in the future superal building purposes? How many more varieties of this useful class of timber can be grown on the different elevations with success, has yet to be prov-en, although I doubt not there are an endless variety, as well as trees and undergrowing shrubs useful for their gums and resins. Apart from the value of forest

limber producer we have on the Islands been more accustomed to look at it from the agriculturist's view- its bearing Hawaiian Sugar Planers Assemble the moderating of temperature, shelter Gentlemen.—In submitting for your to crops and adjustment of or regulating consideration the following remarks on water supply, without which our main forestry, it seems to me at this particular would be poor indeed. With forestry, it seems to me at this particular would be poor indeed. lar time more necessary than ever to di-this in view, the importance of combined reet your attention to the ever lessening effort, of the government and agricul-area of natural forest on our Island turist being brought to bear on such a vital question as almost complete de struction of our finest Hawa'ian forest can be seen. Saving where practicable

cane upon the car by a horse, 800 lbs. or valleys of Waipio and Waimanu of Ha-Since coming under the wing of the more at a lift. There was no hard work for man or horse by this method. The no cattle have been allowed to roam, the help from that direction, and if Mr. Pinno cattle have been allowed to roam, the help from that direction, and if Mr. Pin-forest, though of a scrubby nature and choit, or some of his able assistants, apparently growing on soil of a later were personally going through the group, ing with the trolley system, the cane July of this year fire started close by the tions, would be able to offer some values packed and hung on the wire by the path leading from valley to valley, either able suggestions, as well as assistance men in 160-lb, bundles. This was slow, through the careless or mailclous nature in seed and plant selections. With such

Respectfully yours. D. FORBES. Chairman of Committee on Forestry,

Halawa, Kobala, Hawali,

November 8, 1901 D. Forbes, Esq., Chairman Committee on

Forestry: Regarding this great and important question of forestry, it is a subject which has been from time to time handled with greater skill and knowledge than I pos-sess, consequently I will not enter into the scientific part of the question. I will therefore briefly confine my views to such local conditions which have frequently come under my observation.

I think we all agree that forest preser-

vat'on is an absolute necessity, and that the time has arrived when we can no longer delay the preservation of such forests as we have left. Just what acsired result I am not prepared to say, exsept that as our local government has been very indifferent and dilatory in taking any action, or devising any plan to preserve or protect our forests in the past, we need not look for much or any action from this direction in the future. However, the Federal government, through its able bureau of agriculture, and the great interest it takes in forestry, gives me great hopes that we will find in the very near future the desired attention and action from this source.

It, therefore, behooves our Association state forest conditions as they exist, to have the Federal government look into forest conditions on these Islands, and it necessary, condemn right and left, lands for forest reservations.

In my opinion there are three most important causes which have hastened

BY AUTHORITY.

THE CERCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT. HAWAHAN

ISLANDS. Frank Louis vs. Maria Gioria Costina-The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting.

You are commanded to summon Maria Gloria Costina, defendant, in case she shall file written answer within twenty days after service hersof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the September term thereof to be helden at Linue, island of Kauai, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause why the claim of Frank Louis, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed libel for divorce. And have you then there this writ with full return of

there this will will return by your proceedings thereon. Witness, Hon. J. Hardy, judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit, at Libue, Kauai, this 17th day of May,

Signed: HARRY D. WISHARD,

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and exact copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered publication of the same a continuance of the said cause until the next March, 1902, term of this

Linue, Kauai, November 6, HARRY D. WISHARD,

2333-Nov. 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20,

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTEN-TION TO FORECLOSE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Charles Molteno and Hattle K. Molteno, his wife, of Honolulu, Oahu, to William R. Castle, trustee of sald Honolulu, dated January 25th, 1896, recorded in liber 163, page 194, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee in-

hereby given that the mortgagee in-tends to foreclose the same for condi-tion broken, te wit, non-payment of both principal and interest when due. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property cen-veyed by said mortgage will be ad-vertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 7th day in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 7th day of December, 1901, at 12 noon of said

Further particulars can be had of L. Weaver Jr. Dated Honolulu, October 30, 1901.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Trustee-Mortgage The premises epvered by said mort-

The premises covered by said mort-gage consist of:

1. About 1 572-1000 acres in Manana, Ewa, Cahu, 1 206-1000 being covered by Royal Patent 233, L. C. A. 7446, to Ka-mamaka, and 366-1000 by Royal Patent 175, L. C. A. 7439, apana 2, conveyed to said Charles Molteno by deeds of Keo-ne, dated November 24, 1896, recorded in liber 133, folio 255, and of Makanui, October 3, 1891, in liber 133, folio 492.

2. The undivided half interest of said Hattle K. Molteno in the following premises, as heir at law of one-half of the property of H. N. Kahulu, deceas-

the property of H. N. Kahulu, deceas-

3. One-half of R. P. (grant) No. 1591, to Hoolawaihonua, 76 acres in Koai, North Kona, Hawaii,

North Kona, Hawaii.

4. One-half of R. P. (grant) No. 1856, to Kawaihoa, 32 acres in said Koai.

5. One-half of R. P. 5558, L. C. A. 5810, to Kaopukauila, 5 73-100 acres in Holualoa, North Kona.

6. One-half of lot of 1 10-100 acres in Drawayana.

Puapuoanui, L. C. A. 5588, to Kawaion; also,
7. One-half of a certain lot in Paki,

conveyed by M. Kuanaca to Kawaihoa and Kamalo. 2329—Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22.

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of those certain mortgages made by John M. Lemos to W. R. Castle, trustee, dated the 16th day of December, A. D. 1897, and the 16th day of June, A. D. 1898, recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in liber 174, pages 150 and 151, and in liber 180, pages 102 and 103, respectively, and the same assigned to M. C. Silva by said W. R. Castie, trustee, by deed of assignment dated the 3d day of October. A. D. 1991, and recorded in Registrar of Conveyances in liber 174, page 150 and liber 180, page 102.

And in accordance with the provi-sions of that certain mortgage made by the said John M. Lemes to M. C. Silva, dated the 18th day of June, A. D. 1901, recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in liber 226, pages 126, 127 and

Notice is hereby given that the mort-gages intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit:

NON-PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgagee will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honelulu, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 12 calcals here of said day. at 12 o'clock noon, of said day,

Further particulars can be had of Dated Honolulu, November 12, 1961,

THE PREMISES COVERED BY SAID MORTGAGES, CONSIST OF:

1. All of that certain indenture lease of premises at Kukuluaeo, Ho-nolulu, Cahu, made from William Ringer to the said John M. Lemos, for twelve years from the 8th day of March, A. D. 1897, and recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in liber 175, page 146, together with all the build-

2. The right, title and interest of said John M. Lemos in and to that certain agreement made on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1990, by and between Ignacio M. Pavao and said John M. Lemos, whereby said Ignacio M. Pavao agrees to sell to said John M. Lemos that certain leasehold interest granted by the tain leasehold interest granted by the trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop to William Ringer, by lease dated the 25th day of January, A. D. 1895, and also all the buildings and improvements houses and outhouses on said premises situate.

premises situate 2333-Nov. 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6.

opening up such large areas of forest tand for homesteading purposes. Not-withstanding the reservation clauses in the homesteaders' lease or sale, great destruction has gone on, and to such an extent that no commercial or domestic use can be found for the trees so cut down. The idea advanced by some, that coffee trees or any other green truck-garden produce grown on that land, de-

(Continued on Page 7.)